

The DAILY WORKER Raises the Standard for a Workers' and Farmers' Government

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# THE DAILY WORKER

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## LAUNCH ATTACK ON U. S. TYRANNY

### ARMORED TRAINS HALTED BY GUNS OF KUOMINCHUN

#### Big Armies Maneuver for Attack on Peking

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, April 6.—An artillery battle broke out today at Huang-Tsun, twenty-four miles from Peking, when an armored train of the attacking forces of General Chang Tso-Lin attempted to run the line of the people's army. Appearance of defending planes above Peking has apparently intimidated attacking bombers, no raids being reported today.

The American minister and representatives of other powers today presented a protest to the Chinese foreign office against the warfare now going on in the vicinity of the city. The protest declared that nationals of the powers are being endangered by the air raids upon Peking and are placed in general jeopardy from the continued hostilities. The very danger to which the powers object has been brot upon them by their own continual intrigues in China. Bearing this fact in mind it is remarkable there have been no outbreaks here.

Maneuvering for Position.

Meanwhile the armies of Chang Tso-Lin and his allies, estimated to number 200,000 men, are maneuvering for position in the approaching battle. The defenders number over 100,000 and are commanded by La Chinglin, a subordinate of General Feng.

The plan of attack seems to be that of terrorizing the civilians by airplane bombardments preparatory to a general assault. In accordance with this strategy, bombs have been dropped on the city. The evident object of firing the Kuominchun barracks and killing the officials by letting bombs fall into their midst has not been achieved. Aside from the destruction of property, little damage has been done.

Rumors of all kinds are circulating in the city regarding agreements between Wu Pei Fu and the Feng forces against Chang Tso Lin, and splits among the anti-nationalist allied leaders. Owing to the strict censorship imposed by all groups it is impossible to know whether these amount to any.

(Continued on page 2.)

### WORKING WOMEN FEED 300 STRIKE CHILDREN DAILY

#### Funds Urgently Needed in Passaic, N. J.

(London Letter to The Daily Worker.)  
By TOM MANN  
LONDON, March 24.—The industrial clouds are gathering thickly in Britain. The one most likely to burst is that in connection with the engineers, for although many attempts are being made to avoid an actual rupture the real obstacles are not being removed.

The threatened national lockout of engineers (called machinists in U. S.) was avoided by the men at Hoe's printing press firm agreeing to return to work to remove technical difficulties that prevented negotiations on a larger scale. This was an exceptional piece of disciplinary work on the part of the 900 men; as notwithstanding they were not receiving support from their unions they were full of fight and ability, and were receiving from the workshops the requisite money for assistance to enable them to continue the fight.



#### ERNEST TOLLER PAYS VISIT TO MOSCOW TO STUDY THE REVOLUTION

ERNEST TOLLER  
Famous German Revolutionary Writer.

The famous German writer, Ernest Toller arrived in Moscow. In an interview with the press reporters he stated that he came to Moscow to study the new life of the Russian people and the influence of the revolution on the theaters and on art in general.

Ernest Toller received world-wide publicity when his play "Der Massenmensch" (The Men of the Masses) scored a huge success in Berlin while he was still in prison. He was unable to see the first performance of his play. Many of his plays have been translated into different languages.

### CLOUDS GATHER AS UNREST IN BRITAIN GROWS

#### Minority Conference a Great Success

(London Letter to The Daily Worker.)

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The Hoe Troubles.

Readers of The DAILY WORKER may recall that the trouble at Hoe's arose over the employment of a few non-union men and these men started with the rest on the resumption of work, but now a new plan was resorted to. A number of Hoe's mechanics are frequently sent out to repair jobs at printing works, and as at these printing works the various sections of the men are fully organized, the mechanics on appearance at the printing works are expected to produce their union cards.

These mechanics decided not to produce their union cards so long as the firm continued to employ non-unionists, and this policy is likely to bring

(Continued on page 6.)

(Continued on page 6.)

### Mixture of Bathtub, Wine, Model, Friends, and Law Hits N. Y. Man

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 5.—Earl Carroll, debonair young Broadway theatrical producer, today faced the prospect of a term in prison as a result of the after-theater party he gave on the stage of the Earl Carroll Theater on February 23, when his guests are alleged to have drunk from a tub of wine in which Joyce Hawley, a pretty model, is said to have been lying.

### Italian Firm Gets Contract to Raise Sunken Warships

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 6.—The Turkish government has given an Italian firm the contract of raising the warships sunk in the Dardanelles during the world war. Turkey is to receive 9 per cent of the cash found and 30 per cent of the value of whatever else is recovered. Some of the ships had a large amount of currency on board.

### STRIKERS MUST SCAB TO GET LEGION RELIEF

#### Desert Picket Line, Is 'Patriots' Demand

By H. M. WICKS  
(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, April 6.—After endeavoring to provoke disorders in the strike zone by raising the fake issue of flag display and patriotism the local post of the American Legion has opened a so-called "relief" store and the local press announces that these amateur fascists will furnish relief for the suffering strikers.

The legion store was opened after the speakers at the strike meetings had repeatedly ridiculed the officials of that outfit for being more concerned about flag-waving than they were about the welfare of the women and children in the strike area. Their foolish attempt to conceal their hatred of the strikers and their scabby activities behind the flag was laid bare and so, in order to avoid the ridicule even of those who sympathized with them, they had to make a gesture of opening a relief station.

No additional relief station, however, was necessary, as the regular strikers' relief stations are well supplied with the necessities of life and a continuous stream of money and goods flows in as the result of the outside activity of the International Workers' Aid and other organizations interested in furnishing sufficient food to enable the struggle to continue indefinitely if necessary.

New Form of Strikebreaking.

The strikers were curious about the legion methods of conducting a relief store so a few of them visited the place and learned a great deal more than we Communists could teach them by mere propaganda.

Before strikers can receive relief from the legion store, they must promise to desert the picket line.

Furthermore the attendants, who are for the most part cheap, ward-heeling political hysterics in the service of the mill owners and the chamber of commerce, endeavor to persuade the strikers to go back to work and deal "individually" with the bosses in a "good, American manner."

Still harping on their doubtful records in the world war these fakirs endeavor to break the ranks of the needy strikers by utilizing the state propaganda of the "American (scab) plan" in industry.

Must Be Religious.

It is not easy to get "relief" from the legion, for, after being put on the grill regarding the strike and questioned as to their knowledge of Communist principles, the applicants are told they must get a certificate from the priest or preacher that they are deserving of aid.

The strikers have coined a trite saying regarding the two forms of relief in the region. They say:

"To get relief from the strike committee you have to go on the picket line. To get relief from the legion you have to go to confession."

When the fraud of the legion store became apparent surly crowds gathered before the place and the houses on the inside sent in a hurry call for the police who came in considerable numbers. Since then the place has been guarded by policemen and two of

### WIRELESS DIRECTS NEW AERIAL TORPEDO OVER A DISTANCE OF 100 MILES

LONDON, April 6.—An aerial torpedo, which can be operated by wireless over a radius of one hundred miles, is reported to have been acquired by the British government.

The torpedo, which is the invention of Captain Allen J. Roberts, an Australian, is said to be a missile with small wings, similar to an aeroplane.

### CONVENTION OF AMALGAMATED STEEL WORKERS OPENS IN STEEL CENTER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 6.—The convention of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union opened today at Eagles Hall. One hundred and twenty delegates were seated in an unanimous report of the credentials committee. The usual ceremony marked the opening of the convention with an invocation by a pastor. The convention will have before it the problem of organizing the steel industry. The union now has 51,000 members.

### PROHIBITION BASED ON CLASS DISTINCTION, SAYS CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY MAN

Dr. John A. Ryan of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C., declared in a lecture before the Chicago Forum yesterday that Volsteadism is the expression of what one class thinks is good for another class.

"In the south the drys deny the colored man liquor because it isn't good for him," he said. "In the north they want to keep it from the workers because they saw it interferes with their productive power. But they all want to drink themselves."

### POLICE THUGS AGAIN ASSAULT STRIKE PICKETS

#### Indignant By-Standers Stone Bosses' Tools

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., April 6.—Passaic police thugs viciously assaulted 2,000 textile strikers as they tried to cross the Wallington St. bridge from Wallington to Passaic. The police used

clubs to realize the profits for which he betrayed his people to American imperialism, was well understood by the Wall Street owners of the Foundation company when they "negotiated" with him for the promulgation of the Road-building Conscription Law.

The tyrant swears he will force the workers of Lima to register for conscription labor under the new law if he has to put every trade union leader in the city in jail.

Demand Release of Union Heads.

The strikers seeing that the police were determined to keep them from entering Passaic began to push forward. Police clubs were taken away and thrown out of the reach of these thugs. The strikers began to defend themselves against the vicious attacks. For a number of times the police have used the most brutal means against the strikers and this time the strikers began to defend themselves.

Onlookers Indignant at Police.

Onlookers who saw the police attack the pickets began to express their indignation with the actions of the police by throwing stones at these hooligans of the bosses.

Ten strikers and onlookers were arrested by the police. Among them were Jack Rubenstein, Lena Cherneko and Nancy Sandowsky.

### SOVIETS ASSIST AMUNDSEN FLIGHT TO NORTH POLE

#### Trotsky Airdrome Is Ready in Leningrad

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., April 6.—All possible assistance will be given by Russian scientists and engineers to the Amundsen expedition to the North Pole which will pass thru Russia in April. The Trotsky Airdrome at Leningrad is being made ready for the reception of the airship Norge on April 15.

Give Reports.

From Leningrad the ship is expected to fly direct to Spitsbergen from whence it will attempt to reach Alaska by way of the North Pole. The Geophysical observatories within the Arctic circle have been instructed by the government to supply reports on weather conditions to the expedition.

Many Expeditions.

The Soviet government annually sends many expeditions as far north as 80 degrees north latitude, and is well informed on the peculiar conditions of the arctic region.

Dauphin Workers Injured.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 6.—Five men employed by the street department here were injured when side boards of a truck on which they were riding gave way.

18 Unions Denounce Law.

No less than eighteen separate trade unions of Lima have denounced the road-building conscription law. All organizations are demanding the release of Larrea and Sierra. These leaders are held incommunicado. There has not been the slightest pretense of a trial.

The feeling against American imperialism is intense in all parts of Peru. Denunciations are heard on all sides of the imperialist maneuvers of the United States government in the Tacna-Arica affair, which indicate that Washington is striving to fasten its rule on the entire Pacific coast region of South America. The newly-established Peruvian section of the All-American Anti-imperialist League is calling for a united Latin-American front against Wall Street and Washington.

(Continued on page 6.)

## Rally Workers on Two Continents to Oppose the Oppression of Peru

### PERU DICTATOR

#### RUTHLESS TOOL OF WALL STREET

#### Tyrant Threatens Union Heads With Death

(Anti-Imperialist Press Service.)

LIMA, Peru, April 6.—That Leguia, tyrant of Peru, would stop at nothing

to realize the profits for which he betrayed his people to American imperialism, was well understood by the

Wall Street owners of the Foundation company when they "negotiated" with him for the promulgation of the Road-building Conscription Law.

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### Armies Maneuver for Peking Attack

(Continued from Page 1)  
thing. They should, however, not be created unless officially confirmed.

Drive Out American Godologists  
HONGKONG, April 6 — A crowd of Chinese attacked the American Baptist mission hospital at Wu-Chow, hurling stones thru the windows. The inmates escaped by a side door. Several sought refuge aboard an American gunboat anchored in the river.

Some time ago the missionary in charge of the bookstore at the institution was requested to carry books on economics and history. He refused haughtily, claiming the volumes asked for were "Bolshevik." This aroused the students, and combined with the growing sentiment against the foreign exploiters, led to the attack.

### German Croesus Dies, Leaving Power to Son

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
BERLIN, April 6 — The mantle of August Thyssen, oldest and most powerful of German industrialists, today descended upon the shoulders of Fritz Thyssen, his 55-year-old son, when the iron and steel magnate died yesterday at the age of 84, of complications produced by an attack of pneumonia.

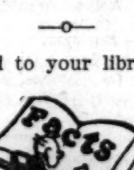
The elder Thyssen was born in poverty and achieved his fortune, estimated at \$100,000,000, by his great ability as a labor exploiter and his willingness to crush his competitors by any and all means.

He was reported never to have spent more than \$20 for a suit of clothes and his automobile was a 1909 model.



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### LINK MEXICO CAPITAL, CHICAGO AND NEW YORK IN AIR MAIL CIRCUITS

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
MEXICO CITY, April 6 — The Mexican capital will be joined in an air mail circuit with San Antonio, Chicago and New York as soon as plans being made by the government can be carried out.

The route from here to San Antonio has already been mapped out and trial trips made. The 1,300 mile jump should be made in 13 hours, according to these tests. The distance from San Antonio to Chicago would be made overnight, making it possible for a letter mailed here to reach Chicago in a little over 24 hours.

### RAILMEN DEMAND \$500,000,000 WAGE INCREASE

### Midwest Conference Opens Here

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
MEXICO CITY, April 6 — The secretary of foreign affairs has had a booklet printed containing the arguments of Aquiles Elorduy and Arturo Osto, attorney and assistant attorney, respectively, for the Mexican government in the Santa Ysabel case before the Mexican claims commission. This is the case in which the American member of the board, Judge Perry, repudiated the decision of the impartial umpire, Dr. Roderigo Octavio, because it was against the United States. A summary of the pamphlet follows:

The Mexican lawyers point out that the American claimants failed to show any relationship to the murdered and injured parties. In the case of certain of the claimants there was no proof that the claimants were the legitimate heirs and on some there was even proof that they were Americans. The American member of the commission contended these were not material points; that the claims, being presented by the United States officially, implies that these facts had already been proven to its satisfaction.

The attorneys showed that the United States had itself recognized Villa as a bandit and therefore outside the law. In consequence the assassins had no official status and the government could not be held responsible for their deaths.

### \$500,000,000 Increase.

It is estimated that wage increases demanded by the two organizations will approximate a \$500,000,000 boost if it is applied to all roads. The present conference will be followed by others to be held in various divisions.

### Farmers Present.

For the first time farmers and manufacturers will take part in wage discussions between the railroaders and executives at this conference. The farmers and manufacturers, of course, will oppose wage increases on the ground that they will hit freight rates. The union representatives will counter by denying this and saying that increases can very well be taken out of the enormous profits of the roads.

The United States railroad labor board has placed on its docket for next Monday a hearing of a petition by firemen and engineers of the Toledo, Peoria and Western railroad for an increase which would bring their wages up to the standard of other roads.

It is expected that if the wage negotiations are not concluded by Monday, the hearing will be postponed until after the conferences are ended and the conductors' and trainmen's case settled, referred to the labor board or submitted to arbitration.

### Passaic Strikers Must Scab to Get Relief from Legion

(Continued from page 1)  
they are constantly on the inside of the store—but no strikers come in.

A few relatives of legionnaires enter from time to time but they are not strikers. The real strikers stand on the streets and hoot at them as they go in and out.

### Mill Owners Desperate.

With the strike now in its eleventh week and the lines still holding firmly the mill owners are becoming desperate as they see their fall orders of woolens and worsteds being diverted to other places. Unless they yield to the strikers within a few weeks they will lose the season's profits, while their former workers will be living at least as well, on strike benefits, as they ever did while working in the mills.

In a desperate effort to break the solidarity of the strikers the Passaic chamber of commerce committee on information announced that even the strike were soon settled the majority of the strikers could not be put to work because of the depression in the industry.

The strikers know that this is plain bunk and the bosses in the mills admit that it will require every available worker to get out even a portion of the orders available after the strike is settled.

Knowing the desperate condition of the mill owners the strikers are more determined than ever to stay out and fight until their demands are won and their organization is recognized by the mill owners.

At the request of attorneys, the court session which was to have opened at Cairo, Ill., this week, was postponed because of the township and city elections scheduled for the district next week.

Don't waste your breath, put it on paper.

### MEXICO SHOWS UP FALSITY OF CLAIMS BY U.S.

### U. S. Woman Demanded \$100,000 for a Kiss

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
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### A One-Sided Ruling.

On the other hand, while thus widely extending Mexico's liabilities, the commission held it had no jurisdiction over counter-claims filed by hundreds of Mexican citizens whose relatives were murdered in the American occupation of Vera Cruz or whose property had been damaged by American troops in Mexico.

### Breaks Down Mexican Law.

The commission by ruling that "under international law a citizen of one country residing in another may enjoy rights and remedies which the nation does not accord to its own citizens" has opened the door to a course of judicial interpretation of the Calvo clause. This clause in the Mexican regulations allows aliens not to appeal to their own nation for redress from decisions of Mexican officials. The decision is important as this commission has charge of cases arising under the application of the new alien and petroleum laws. The Americans are expected to benefit from the opinion when their cases come up definitely before the body.

### Impeached Judge Will Dispense Usual 'Justice'

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DANVILLE, Ill., April 6 — Alito Impeached by the house in Washington on charges that may result in his removal from the bench, Judge George W. English, of the U. S. district court for eastern Illinois, intends to hold the April session.

Knowing the desperate condition of the mill owners the strikers are more determined than ever to stay out and fight until their demands are won and their organization is recognized by the mill owners.

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### CALIFORNIA SCHOOL CHILDREN MUST NOT WRITE ON COMMUNISM

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 6 — U. S. Webb, state's attorney general, has handed down an official decision that children in the public schools of California cannot be asked by their teachers to write essays on the subject of Communism. He explained that it would be impossible to compile such an article without a study of the subject.

The only logical inference from this extraordinary ruling is that the business interests of the state, whose mouthpiece the politicians are, fear even to let little children investigate the matter, so comprehensive are they that it would make them sympathetic to the movement.

It seems that California is determined to rank along with the reactionary south in keeping all knowledge of a vital character along political and economic lines from her

citizens.

Perhaps Ford, in those words, thought that he was throwing flowers at himself. Some there are who believe that Ford has solved the problem of the relations between master and slave. No doubt Ford thinks so. Ford will, in time, no doubt, publish an article in *The Dearborn Independent*, his personal organ, explaining how it is his "brainy leadership" that keeps the workers contented in his slave pens, and that will perpetuate private ownership in the automobile industry for all time.

But Ford errs in both instances. The liquor interests, hungry as they were for profits like all their fellow capitalists, could not be a major influence in forcing prohibition, no more than Henry Ford, with his over-advertised benevolence toward his workers, can halt the abolition of capitalism.

Prohibition was imposed on the nation by the great industrialists seeking new methods of wringing more profits out of a sweating working class. They argued that prohibition makes for efficiency. Judge E. H. Gary, who keeps plenty of strong drink on his own sideboard, wanted prohibition for the steel workers; John D. Rockefeller wanted it for the oil slaves, while other profit kaisers, who had overflowing cellars of their own, joined in demanding an American sahara for the working class, just as the gin and julep drinking Southern aristocrats demanded prohibition for the Negro but reserved the right for themselves to get drunk as often as they pleased. It was put over during the hysterical war days when gasless Sundays, fishless Fridays, sugarless Thursdays, with something else missing on every other day in the week, were imposed on a Prussianized nation, drugged with pay-tritism and incapable of offering substantial resistance.

The huge war profits and the giant graft scandals just

coming into the limelight were beginning to shake the nation.

Even labor, that had submissively acquiesced in the

war, was beginning to show signs of real militancy. The wet and dry issue offered an excellent smokescreen for the war

makers to hide their crimes. Public attention was shunted off in a different direction. "Wet or dry?" was a safe issue for capitalism.

Industrial conditions have not changed, however, and the steel slave, fatigued to the point of utter exhaustion by the long day in the mill, will get his poisonous moonshine where formerly he sought respite from his agony in equally rotten whiskey. Alcohol will remain an insoluble problem as long as this industrial system, that lives on the bitter toil of its slaves, continues to function.

Secretary of the Treasury "Andy" Mellon was and still

is in the whiskey business for the profits he can get out of it.

Henry Ford counts his profits in the auto industry. Here the workers altho unorganized, repeatedly rebel, in small numbers for the present, against their growing misery.

Alcoholism was not affected either way by the fact that

some saloon keeper took his victim home, after getting all

his money, instead of dumping him in the street. Capitalism is made no more stable by the fact that Ford hires regiments of social workers to investigate and card index his slaves, even to the number of hours they spend in church on Sundays. Fordism is an industrial term synonymous with czarism or kaisersm. "Brainy leadership" cannot save it, as even Ford will learn. Labor is organizing in the auto industry, not because the capitalists are stupid, but because the capitalists strive to the utmost to get every possible cent in profits out of enslaved labor. Ford takes profits greater than any other auto czar.

Workers become increasingly aware that capitalism, the social system of their oppressors, is the root of all their woes. When this viewpoint is accepted by the great masses, then the capitalist order will be torn up by its roots and destroyed. The workers will plant and rear anew, their own social order, Communism.

Judge to Read Story.

Judge James P. Parmenter of municipal court is going to read the story "Hatrack" in the American Mercury and decide whether it is fit literature. The judge today postponed until tomorrow the case against Henry L. Mencken, editor of the magazine after hearing statements by Mencken, by Henry T. Asbury, New York, the author of the story about a fallen woman in a country town, and by attorneys for the editor and J. Frank Chase, secretary of the Watch and Ward Society, who had the issue suppressed.

Asks Injunction.

Mencken today filed in federal court a bill asking an injunction against Chase and certain magazine distributing companies from interfering with the sale of the mercury. Damage, estimated at \$50,000 had been done, the bill asserted.

PAUL CROUCH

wishes to thank the following comrades (besides the few he has been able to answer) for their letters to him: Alma Polkoff, Louis Hochheim, Elmer Gertz, Rosa Eisenberg, of Chicago; Maurice Goldin, Denver; T. J. Lewis, San Francisco; Thomas E. Mountfield, Canada, and W. R. Burns, Berkley, Calif.

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS, ATTENTION!

All worker correspondents of our

foreign language press are urged to

send in their names and addresses sta-

ting for which paper they write. It is

very important.

### Ford Thinks the Liquor Interests Are Lacking In "Brainy Leadership"

By J. LOUIS ENGAHL.

HENRY FORD says that prohibition was born in the stupidity of the liquor leaders. He says that the opposition brings the thing to pass. The flivver manufacturer puts it this way:

"If this had been a sober country, we should never have had prohibition. If the liquor business had been fortunate enough to have had brainy leadership, the question would probably have been settled in a different manner."

Perhaps Ford, in those words, thought that he was throwing flowers at himself. Some there are who believe that Ford has solved the problem of the relations between master and slave. No doubt Ford thinks so. Ford will, in time, no doubt, publish an article in *The Dearborn Independent*, his personal organ, explaining how it is his "brainy leadership" that keeps the workers contented in his slave pens, and that will perpetuate private ownership in the automobile industry for all time.

But Ford errs in both instances. The liquor interests, hungry as they

## 'SIMPLE' WILLIAM WOULD KNOW WHY COOLIDGE DELAYS

### Green Gets Angry at the President

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
WASHINGTON, April 6.—Following upon disclosures that President Coolidge is "studying" the financial burden involved in raising the civil service retirement pensions to a maximum of \$100 a month, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement denouncing further delay in the enactment of this legislation.

"While persons in high authority publicly state that they favor the retirement bill," Green declared, "at the same time they injure the cause of the federal employees by raising fictitious issues."

"The same campaign from hidden sources caused the defeat of the bill in the last congress. The bill had passed the senate unanimously and could have passed the house also by a practically unanimous vote if it had been permitted to come before the body. The civil service committees of the senate and house had unanimously approved of the bill."

"There is no opposition in either committee in the present congress and both are anxious to report the measure favorably. Every member of the cabinet in his report to congress has favored a change in the law. The president has favored a change. Hearings have continued for weeks and not a single witness has testified against liberalization of the retirement law."

"Is it any wonder, therefore, that not only the federal employees but the people generally are anxious to know what influence is holding up a vote? What is the hidden power that prevents members of congress from voting on the measure?"

### Cooks, Waiters and Soda Clerks Start Organization Drive

By CARL HAESSLER, (Federated Press Staff Correspondent)

Cooks, waiters and soda clerks are catching the fever of organization in Chicago and follow the machinists, millinery workers, laundry workers, ladies' garment workers and cemetery employees in union drives. A practical measure of directing public pressure toward organization is the proposal to leave no tips for waiters or waitresses who do not wear the button of the union.

Pickets in front of three struck laundries are being arrested in spite of the law limiting injunctions which was wrong from the Illinois legislature last summer. The Chicago Laundry Owners' Association is advertising in the Negro press (a sure sign that the strike is crippling the owners) that there is no strike—only propaganda. It further states that the workers are "all satisfied, well paid, well treated and would not leave their present positions on a promise of more pay elsewhere." The fact is that the colored girls on strike had been getting \$8 a week and the men \$12. The ad is a disguised appeal for strikebreakers.

LITTLE RED LIBRARY NO. EIGHT

## 1871 The Paris Commune

By Max Shachtman

"This history... is due to their children to all the workingmen of the earth. The child has the right to move the reason of its external defeats, the Socialist party, the campaign of its fits in all countries. He who tells the people revolutionary legends, he who amuses them with sensational stories, as criminal as the geographer who would draw up false charts for navigation."—Lissagaray.

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Brooklyn, N. Y.

## NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE CALLED IN BY BOSSSES TO BREAK STRIKE OF THE PASSAIC TEXTILE WORKERS

(Special to The Daily Worker)  
PASSAIC, N. J., April 6.—J. Robert O'Brien, who has been chasing around the country scaring the dollars out of the pockets of businessmen for the National Security League by telling hair-raising tales of the "coming revolution," is now in Passaic playing the credibility of the Babbitts.

At a gathering of the Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions and Exchange clubs he, in his most dramatic manner, told the fat little businessmen that the Passaic textile strike was the result of a plot on the part of the New York Bolsheviks and that the great power behind the strike was Ben Gilow, a "pardoned convict." He pointed out to the nit-wits that had assembled that this strike was but a rehearsal and preparation of the forces "for a bigger and more serious fight later."

*Tries to Get the "Cash."*

After he had sufficiently frightened these Babbitts he sought to touch their pocketbooks to aid the "great cause" that he had "devoted" himself to, O'Brien declared that it was the intention of the National Security League to hold a series of meetings in Passaic. This is an attempt on the part of this aggregation that spent most of its time during the war spying on labor unions and causing active union workers to be jailed and persecuted, to break the strike of the Passaic strikers. The Passaic workers should be careful of any of the elements associated with O'Brien or the National Security League.

Bryan Proven Stoogepig.

Jack Bryan, a stoogepig, calling himself a "free lance speaker," was on the same platform at the Smith Academy with O'Brien making ground-

### Push Plan to Delay Debt Approval

(Continued from page 14)  
press reports of Mussolini's latest refusal to permit elections for the Italian parliament. An appeal to all Masons in the senate to vote in accordance with their duty to protect Masons who have been persecuted by the Italian black shirts, was published by a fraternal paper in the capital that devotes much space to Klan activities. It pointed out that two-thirds of the senate membership belong to the Masonic order.

The published statements of Mussolini, hinting his dreams of colonial expansion for Italy, are playing a part in turning sentiment against the settlement on the ground that it merely enables the dictator to secure the funds without which the prosecution of his ideas are impossible.

### To Block Loans.

Progressives in the senate believe that the Italian debt settlement pact has been crippled, if not killed. Forty-five senators are listed as having stated their intention to vote to recommit the bill to the senate committee on finance. As only 49 votes are needed to make an absolute majority, it is conceded by the administration forces that the fate of the measure is at least doubtful. If the bill goes back to committee, it will not emerge during the present session. In that case Mussolini will get no more loans in Wall Street, and the senate will have done what it can to hinder his making war this year.

### Election Contest Delays Decision

The debt settlement will be sidetracked Monday to permit the senate to take up the Brookhart-Steck election contest. This threatens to be bitterly fought and may last the whole week. The delay is not calculated

to improve the chances for favorable action on the Italian controversy.

### Propaganda for Conciliation.

The proposed debt settlement met a barrage of oratorical opposition last week and the results were evident in the comparatively weak defense put up by the administration spokesmen. Senator Howell, (R) of Nebraska, based his opposition on the contention that the armistice had hardly been signed before the British chancellor of the exchequer had hinted of a possibility of mutual cancellation of inter-allied debts.

From this time on, with increasing frequency the responsible officials of the European governments concerned have harped upon the ultimate probability and the immediate need of such a step, he charged, backing his statements by copies of official correspondence between the various government heads. He contended that the pact wiped out the principal of \$2,150,151,000 due the United States and imposed besides an annual deficit of \$67,067,000 on the interest charge.

This represents the difference between the 1.1 per cent which Italy would actually pay annually as interest and the 4.25 per cent which the United States is obligated to pay the holders of its liberty bond issues, out of the proceeds of which the Italian loans were made.

### England, Better Bargainer.

Great Britain, Howell pointed out, had obtained more favorable terms than the United States. As Senator Borah brot out in his speech a little later, the Italian debt mission, fresh from their success in driving a bargain with America, had gone to London and there agreed to pay England \$22,500,000 a year for the first five years of the agreement. This compared with the \$5,000,000 a year which was all the American debt commission could get out of them, Borah explained. The British, in addition, were to get 5 per cent interest annually while the United States got nothing. Moreover, Howell pointed out, Italy agreed to retain the British government to retain as security \$108,114,000 in gold, which has been on deposit in the Bank of England since the last part of the world war.

### Approved Without Discussion.

Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, in a speech which denounced the agreement as a discrimination against the other ally nations, declared, without any contradiction from Smoot, the chairman of the debt board that the finance committee of the senate had had no opportunity of discussing the pact. "It came before the finance committee," he continued, explaining that he was on this committee, "and it was not discussed for as much as half an hour. Nobody knew anything about it except the Senator from Utah, Mr. Smoot, and he would not tell, nor did he tell us."

### Territorial Gains Versus Debts.

In his address, Borah emphasized the fact that the European Powers were charging the United States with trying to extort huge payments from them, all the while ignoring their own extraction of installments on the basis of a \$10,000,000,000 reparation from Germany and the vast territorial gains they secured from the world-war. Great Britain alone getting 1,600,000 square miles.

### Getting Nowhere.

The fruit of three years' settlement of the British debt upon the basis of "capacity to pay," Borah declared, "was a campaign for debt cancellations and a growing bitterness towards America abroad. Another democrat, McKellar, of Tennessee, in speaking against the settlement, termed Mussolini a "bandit dictator."

### Standpat Republicans For.

Senators Edge, of New Jersey, and David A. Reed, of Pennsylvania, both republicans, spoke in favor of the bill.

## WOMEN'S COUNCIL HELPS TO FEED MILL STRIKERS

### Deliver Two Truckloads of Food

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., April 6.—Last Wednesday was a great day for the women of the United Council of Working Class Housewives, as well as for the kiddies of the Passaic textile strikers. At 10 o'clock sharp in the morning, the women of the council left New York with two trucks packed with food and clothing for the Passaic strikers, singing all the way.

They were met by the camera men of the general relief committee of the Passaic strikers. They were photographed with the big banners announcing the opening of the kitchen to feed the strikers' children and help win the strike, and calling upon other women to join them.

### Parade Passaic.

Afterwards they formed in line with the banners, and proceeded to the kitchen at 25 Dayton avenue. They were met by the members of the Passaic branch of the U. C. W. H. who are in charge of the kitchen and also by women strikers. From the kitchen they marched from hall to hall where the strikers hold their meetings. They were received with enthusiasm and applause. They marched for hours thru the Passaic streets where the workers met them with joy.

### New Councils.

Women are joining the councils and forming new ones. Newark has organized a council of housewives and is very enthusiastic and doing all they can for the kitchen. The United Council of Working Class Housewives appeals to the women and women's organizations to help feed the hungry children of the Passaic strikers and help win the strike.

Money, checks can be sent to the Relief United Council of Working Class Housewives, 80 East 11th St., Room 422, marked for kitchen, or to Mrs. Raskin, secretary, Passaic branch, care of General Relief Committee for Passaic Strikers, Passaic, N. J.

**Reactionary Head of British Seamen's Union Asks Bosses for Relief**

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

LONDON, April 6.—Havelock Wilson, the ultra-reactionary president of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union, has appealed to the national maritime board, composed of representatives of the union and the shipping interests which broke last summer's maritime strike, for relief to the families of the strikers. The bosses donated almost \$6,000 in response to his plea, made in person.

Wilson got on his hands and knees to prove that 90 per cent of the union members loved the king and queen and the degenerate Prince of Wales, their future ruler. The terrible Bolshevik minority, he claimed, had intimidated the whole organization in to striking.

### Hypocritical Sympathy.

In reply, F. C. Allen, chairman of the shipowners' section of the board, declared that huge losses had been suffered as a result of the demoralization of shipping, both by the companies themselves and the fruit growers of Australia and New Zealand. However, he stated that "something must be done for the suffering women and children."

It is doubtful if Havelock Wilson's action will do him any good, the gift from the shipping corporations was clearly made in order to increase his prestige with the union members. Wilson is one of the very worst of the English labor skates.

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## The Birds That Guard the Vultures



## WARSHIPS OF U. S. AID CHILD LABOR BOSSSES IN CHINA

### Columbia Students Aid Chinese Brothers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, April 6.—American marines and gunboats are protecting those who benefit by inhuman working conditions in China, declared Jean Dickinson, professor of economics at Peking university, at a mass meeting of American students at Columbia university. Cancellation of all unequal treaties with China and America's withdrawal from the protocol of 1901 were demanded by the students, numbering 2,000 or more.

"Mothers are forced to work 14 and 16 hours during the day or night while their babies lie on the floor near the machines," declared Dickinson. "They are beaten by the managers for trivial annoyances, and then when their long day's work is finished, they are herded into filthy pens called workers' homes and paid at the rate of 25 cents a day. These are the working conditions which American marines and gunboats are perpetuating in China."

### U. S. Imperialism Responsible.

American imperialism was responsible for the killing of the 2 students in Peking on March 15, declared Professor Harry F. Ward, head of the American Civil Liberties Union, another speaker. "The students were shot," he stated, "during a peaceful demonstration against the acceptance of the 24-hour ultimatum presented by the foreign powers, including America, who threatened to use force unless the business interests of their nationals were accorded special protection and privileges. The right for such privileges is claimed because of certain unequal treaties which were presented to China at the point of the bayonet and are now being maintained by marines and gunboats. We, as American citizens, demand that America stop building gunboats for use on the Yangtze river, that she cease quartering thousands of marines in the cities of a peaceful nation, and that she refuse to support the other imperialistic nations in their policy of the ruthless shooting of Chinese students."

### Act to Show Sympathy.

A cable expressing sympathy with the Chinese students and regret at the position taken by America in signing the ultimatum, and pledging themselves to work to change that position, was sent by the 2,000 students at the Columbia meeting to the students' union of Peking university. A delegation of six Columbia students is visiting Washington to see President Coolidge and Senator Borah, chairman of the foreign relations committee. This group carries the demands of the meeting to the government officials.

### Emphatic Letter.

Professor Frankfurter makes the following emphatic statement in a letter dated March 30: "I am thoroughly opposed to the various bills now pending before congress for the registration of aliens." Coming from two legal authorities of such undoubted standing, this condemnation of the proposed legislation will carry considerable weight with all openminded citizens.

### Conference April 4.

A conference of labor and fraternal organizations is being held on Sunday, April 4, at the American House in Boston for the purpose of co-ordinating the campaign against these bills. Professor Harry W. L. Dana will be the chief speaker. Interested organizations are invited to attend.

Your neighbor will appreciate the charge of watching the brewerries and another the sacramental wine with withdrawals.

## MASS MEETING for the Relief of Passaic Textile Strikers

SPEAKERS:

ROGER BALDWIN, of the American Civil Liberties Union.  
J. LOUIS ENGDAHL, Editor of The DAILY WORKER.  
F. G. BIEDENKAPP, National Secretary of the International Worker's Aid.

Thursday Evening, April 8th, 8 P. M.

DOUGLAS PARK AUDITORIUM, 3202 Ogden Avenue

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Everybody Welcome.

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SHOES—CLOTHING—DONATIONS

# Conclusion of Comintern Trade Union Discussion

(International Press Correspondence.)  
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 15—  
(By Mail)—The fifteenth session of the enlarged executive committee of the Comintern was opened under the chairmanship of Comrade Smirnov.

With Com. Ognyanovitch (Jugoslavia) joining in the trade union discussion, he said: "The general deterioration of the economic situation of the working class is the decisive factor for the present position of the Jugoslav working class movement. The relative stabilization of capitalism took place at the cost of a tremendous growth of unemployment embracing one quarter of the working class. Only 7 per cent of the total working class is organized in trade unions, and even this 7 per cent is split amongst itself. The offensive of capitalism did not merely have economic, but also political and social ends in view.

"The Washington convention upon the eight-hour day is carried out nowhere. The reformists, appealing to the necessity for a recovery of industry do nothing to assist the workers to gain the eight-hour day. Albert Thomas, one of the co-creators of the Washington convention, attended many banquets when he visited Jugoslavia, but for the interests of the workers he had no time.

## Unity Problem in Jugoslavia

"At the beginning of this year a revolutionary trade unions made a proposal for the establishment of unity to the reformist unions. As a condition for this unity the reformists set up the unconditional acceptance of the statutes of the International Federation of Trade Unions and an unconditional entrance into the latter. In this connection there arose differences of opinion inside the Communist Party of Jugoslavia. The right group demanded a capitulation in the face of Amsterdam, the majority however was of the opinion that affiliation to Amsterdam could not be a preliminary condition, but only the result of a unification congress. These differences of opinion led to the splitting off of the right group from the independent trade unions under the leadership of the renegade Miloykowitch, who naturally attempted to establish his own form of 'unity' with the reformists, however, without success. The governmental persecution prevented the independent trade unions from pursuing the struggle for unity further because in January, over 250 trade union officials were arrested. Amsterdam is attempting to utilize the terror of the bourgeoisie in order to strengthen its own weak position in the Balkans. In this connection it plans to call a trade union Balkan conference of the reformist unions, and the place chosen is just Sofia."

The speaker then attacked the standpoint of Bordiga in the question of International trade union unity which is the expression of a lack of confidence in the power of the working class, a power which can force the Amsterdammers to accept our terms. We shall overcome all difficulties and establish the unity of the Jugoslav proletariat.

## Achievements of Fifth Congress

COMRADE GESCHKE (Germany): A number of comrades regard the fifth congress only as a correction of reformist and opportunistic errors. This was done by the fifth congress it is true, but its most important and historically most valuable decision was that which introduced the struggle for the international unity of the trade union movement. In this struggle the Comintern has already achieved great successes. At the time we Germans made a mistake and began only with the policy of the united front after we had been persuaded by the Russian comrades. We wish to stress particularly the words of Temski that the struggle for unity is not a maneuver to expose the reformists. It is not a trap, it represents our firm will to establish a united front of the entire working class of the whole world.

## Bordiga and Luther

BORDIGA'S standpoint reminds me of the words of Luther: "Hier steht ich, ich kann nicht anders, Gott helfe mir!" (Here I stand, for I can do nothing else, so help me God!) The German ultra-lefts compare the fifth congress with the Frankfort party congress and attempt to oppose the open letter of the executive committee of the Communist International to the fifth world congress and to the Frankfort (Germany) party congress. This is correct as far as the Frankfort party congress is concerned and incorrect as far as the world congress is concerned.

The Frankfort party congress and the fifth world congress directly contradict themselves in various matters. Frankfort made great concessions to the sabotagers of trade union unity inside the Communist Party, on the other hand the fifth congress finally settled these sabotages of the Schumacher type and began with the policy of trade union unity.

## Mistakes of Fischer Group

THE previous central committee made serious mistakes in the

## Trade Union Work Goes Forward

The report of the fifteenth session of the enlarged Executive Committee of the Comintern printed herewith concludes the discussion on trade unions. These discussions have shown that the parties of the Comintern are giving more serious attention to trade union problems than ever before and that with success. The great achievements of the British Party in creating the powerful minority movement, the defeat of ultra-left policies in Germany and a consequent renewal of party prestige in the unions, the fact that the Communists are the only ones who consistently fight fascism in the Italian unions, the establishment of party trade union work in France on a sound Communist basis, the numerous labor delegations to Russia, the international campaign for unity—all indicate a forward movement of Communist activities in the unions and verify the correctness of the United Front policy. The Bordigas and Ruth Fischer on the ultra-left stand alone. The policies of the Comintern have again proved to be right.

## Less High Politics

THE speaker stressed the remarks of Tomski upon the necessity for the trade union official not merely to concern himself with high politics but also with the questions of the trade union and factory life of the workers down to the smallest details and to perform petty work. Here is the main weight of the trade union work. During the time of the Ruth Fischer committee occupied the space and importance occupied by the trade union work in the whole policy of the party became ever smaller and smaller, this could be seen with perfect clearness at the Berlin party congress altho the executive had given instructions that the trade union question should occupy the foreground.

## Comintern Letter Helps.

THE course was only altered after the receipt of the open letter of the executive committee of the Communist International which led to a strengthening of the trade union opposition. For the first time for years we are now able to observe not backsliding, but progress in our trade union work and this despite tremendous difficulties. The transferring of the independent unions to the free trade unions (the socialist-democratic unions which comprise the immense bulk of the German working class) has in most cases already been successful. The decisive factor for the successes which we have achieved in the trade union work has been the correct policy of the party.

In her speech Ruth Fischer only quoted petty things but the essence of the problem is not whether Ruth Fischer is a good or a bad leader, but the question of the road taken by the German working class, a road which is blocked by the policy of Ruth Fischer and the ultra-lefts. The chief hindrance in our trade union work are permanent unemployment, the low pay, the fear of dismissal, certain tendencies towards passivity inside some sections of the working class and finally the struggle which the reactionary trade union leaders carry on against us. In this connection the Americanization contributes its quota. Americanization means a tenfold exploitation of the German workers according to scientific methods. The German bureaucracy in the trade unions is also obsessed with this Americanism.

## More Interest in Russia Than America.

THE workers, however, are very cool and sceptical towards the American report of their trade union leaders. They are much more interested in the report of their comrades who have returned from Russia.

A further hindrance for our work is the internal party opposition. For this reason the executive must demand the end of fractional struggles and render elements like Ruth Fischer, which only conduct fractional struggles for their own sake, harmless. It is characteristic of the effects of the Dawes plan that even bourgeois economists like J. M. Keynes admit that the aim of the transfer commission must be the lowering of the standard of living of the German working class. The trade unions must fight against this, even if the right wing trade union leaders in their defence of the Dawes plan go to the last ditch with the bourgeoisie. The question of the relations of the Communist Party to the Dittmann wing is important. To refuse to take any notice of the oppositional attacks of Dittmann at the Breslau trade union congress would not be bolshevism but stupidity. We shall fight against the bureaucracy when he fights against the bureaucracy when he fights for industrial unions, for trade union unity and for the Soviet Union.

"Lozovsky is right when he says that in the interests of unity we must strengthen our own forces. But our strength does not lie only in the parallel trade unions, but above all in our ideological and organizational influence in the reformist unions. This is true of all countries, but particularly of Germany where the independent parallel unions play a much smaller role and where any over-estimation of them might lead to disruptive deviations.

## No Parallel Unions.

WE must in no case organize the expellees workers in parallel un-

ions, but fight for their re-acceptance in the old unions. The formation of independent unemployed organizations would be just as dangerous. It is a great success for the Communist Party that the immense army of unemployed stand behind it and not before it. The syndicalists or the Communist Workers Party (ultra-left split off from the Communist Party with strongly syndicalist tendencies). The slogan of unity at any price would be capitulation, but it would be still more dangerous to demand unity in words and in deeds to sabotage it.

## Favorable Left Wing Prospects.

"THE prospects for the formation of a left wing are favorable. Since the fifth congress the international campaign for unity has developed in two directions: the Anglo-Russian unity committee and the workers' delegations. We must now demand that an official trade union delegation be sent and not only from the A. D. G. B. (German Trade Union Federation) but also from the Christian Federation.

"The sending of women's delegations is of great importance so that the German working woman can compare her miserable slavery with the situation of the Russian working woman. We must avoid all doubt in the struggle for unity. We must fight the ideology that the liquidation of the Red International of Labor Unions in the interests of a united trade union international would be identical with the liquidation of the Comintern.

"Whoever criticizes the measures of the fascist government is expelled from the union and in this way he loses his job. The aim of the fascist trade union organizations is to better the methods of class co-operation with the bourgeoisie.

"SEVERAL syndicalist organizations

"have already come to a complete agreement with the fascists. The connection of the Catholic unions with the fascists is only a question of time. The reformists want to fight against the fascists exclusively with legal means, they attack us most of all and hinder our work for the re-establishment of the organizations which have been destroyed.

"ARGUING against Bordiga, the speaker declared that the formation of permanent agitational committees for the organization of the unemployed, Losovsky declared that, "it was perfectly natural that we must link up the unemployed workers' movement with the movement of the workers still in employment. We cannot leave the unemployed unorganized, we must therefore organize them locally and by districts, at the same time we must do everything possible to unite them with the free trade unions. In this connection the German central committee is in agreement with the standpoint of the Comintern. In consequence of this some partial successes have already been achieved. The chief task is a practical continuation of the work."

"With regard to the questions raised by Geschke in connection with the organization of the unemployed, Losovsky declared that, "the chief factor in the Italian trade union movement is the existence of the fascist unions which have gone thru three stages. Before they had seized power the fascists struggled against us upon the basis of 'free competition.' In this, however, they met with one defeat after the other.

"After their seizure of power the fascists smashed our trade unions but remained nevertheless in all the trade union elections in the minority.

"Recently the fascists have introduced a legal monopoly for the fascist unions according to which all workers even if they are members of another union must contribute to the fascist unions.

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"The program of these committees is: the struggle for the freedom of the trade union movement, the restoration of the destroyed unions; the struggle for the eight-hour day and for increases of wages. The speaker closed by referring to the necessity of work inside the fascist unions for the purpose of winning the masses organized in them."

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## Bordiga's Wrong View.

"THE closing speech of Losovsky upon the trade union question was as follows:

"The formulation of Bordiga according to which only unity upon a national scale is desirable and that the slogan of international unity is false because it is impossible to win over. I have already shown in my speech that the most urgent need of the whole international working class movement is that for a united trade union international. Bordiga the mathematician believes that just as in geometry the shortest way between two points is a straight line, so this is also true of politics. We must however be able to maneuver, to make short retreats in order then to go over to the offensive. The policy of the Comintern was correct and a proof for that is the fact that Bordiga stands alone here.

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**Worker Correspondence**  
 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15, 1927

**HAND-BAG UNION  
MANAGER FORCED  
TO RESIGN JOB**
**Workers Expose His  
Profiteering**
By A. LINKEV.  
Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, April 6—Ossip Wolinsky, manager of the International Pocketbook Workers' Union of New York City, has been forced to resign. Several charges have been preferred against him, including: (1) For several months he has been a partner of the Newark Universal Musical Bureau of which Morris White is treasurer. (2) Since May he has been connected with the White Luggage Company, the factory owned by Morris and Louis White (pocketbook manufacturers) from whom he received a salary of \$12,000 a year.

"Legal Adviser."

During the several years he was connected with the union Wolinsky acted in the capacity of legal adviser, the union paid him his expenses, but these "expenses" soon grew to \$60 a week. He then proposed that the union fire the old manager, who was getting \$75 a week and give him (Wolinsky) the job of "legal adviser" and manager at \$100 a week. This was done with the aid of the "boys" who are now in the administration. Not satisfied with his \$100, he commanded the editorship of the union magazine for the "small sum" of \$25, in all \$125 a week. This magazine was used as a base for attacking Communists and progressive workers.

This "idealists" has in turn been an anarchist, socialist, Zionist, and Jewish congressman.

Terrorism.

With the aid of gangsters and unscrupulous people he was able to maintain his hold on the union. No method was bad as long as it served the purpose. Terrorizing the membership, expulsion of active members, handing out "soft" jobs to his boys, were some of the methods used.

Before elections and nominations his "boys" got busy. Business agents got busy on the telephone. Shop chairmen were instructed to bring down people that could be "relied on."

In the election meeting of 1925 Wolinsky came with five of his candidates. The meeting, however, decided to have its own representatives and nominated five progressive workers. The chairman of the meeting then chose "impartial" tellers and they counted so "impartially" that the chairman announced that the progressives lost. A spontaneous protest arose and the chairman, refusing to grant a fair recount, 400 workers left the hall. As a result of this 12 of the most active members of the union were suspended.

This is the democracy that obtained in the International Pocketbook Workers' Union. It was not unusual to hear at meetings such remarks as "watch for whom you vote or you'll know what will happen about a job."

The last chapter of the Wolinsky case has not been written yet. There will yet be forthcoming many deeds perpetrated upon the workers of the union.

**Lenin Shop Nucleus  
Gets Many Greetings  
on 20th Anniversary**

By a Worker Correspondent

ROSTOV ON THE DON—(By Mail)—The all-factory nucleus of the Lenin shops, has just celebrated its 20th anniversary.

The nucleus was organized in the midst of the stormy days of 1905. Its first Bolsheviks received their revolutionary baptism on the Temernik barricades. Many of them were sentenced to Siberia. Some were executed.

At the present the nucleus has 659 members and 264 candidates, thus being the strongest nucleus in the region.

The nucleus takes in 26.8% of all the workers in the shops and offices.

A great many greetings were received.

**NEW PRIZES**

For Our Worker Correspondents

For Best Stories Sent in During the Week to Appear in the Issue of Friday, April 9:

1—KING COAL, a fine working class novel by Upton Sinclair. Cloth bound for your library.

2—A year's subscription to the LABOR DEFENDER—a prize good for 12 months.

3—All the numbers published (8) of the Little Red Library.

Win one of these prizes with a short account of wages and conditions in your shop. Make it short—give facts—give your name and address.

**Impressions of the Workers' School**
By F. ROTHMAN.  
(Worker Correspondent)

Since I am in America, I have attended a few bourgeois schools of Americanization. At first I thought that I was really going to learn something that would help me along in the everyday struggle of life. But what did I find there?

Instead of discussing with us workers the everyday occurrences in our lives, they tell us a great deal about heroes who lived long ago. They purposely do that in order to draw our attention away from the daily struggle which the workers are confronted with. They try to do with the foreigners just what they do with the children—poison their minds with patriotism and religion.

On the other hand, when I started to attend the Workers' School of New York, I realized that this is the right kind of a school for me because I am a worker. When we come to the

Workers' School at night, after a whole day of toiling amidst bad conditions, we find teachers who are not agents of capitalists, but teacher-workers who understand us. Here we learn about the bad conditions of all workers, no matter what nationality they may be. We learn not only about the workers in our own country but of those in different countries. In other words, we study the working class movement and try to find a way out of the bad conditions that are created by the capitalist system of society.

Of course, the Workers' School is poor yet. It has not the equipment which is necessary for a school, but this is not an obstacle for us and does not keep students from attending the school. My opinion is that every class conscious worker should attend the Workers' School and do his best for it. With the support of students, we may in time establish a Workers' College.

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## War Preparation in the Pacific

The appointment of Carmi A. Thompson, one of the notorious "Ohio gang" of political corruptionists, to go to the Philippines to conduct an "extensive economic survey" is another venture of American imperialism that indicates the world-wide preparations for the next bloody extermination of peoples of nations.

The Thompson mission has as its object the interesting of American capital in the Philippine islands. An inspired statement from the Coolidge administration is to the effect that it is hoped investments encouraged thru this mission will "result in closer ties with the islands, greater interest in their problems and eventually the abandonment of all that of ever severing the political ties which retain the Philippines under the American flag."

For the Filipinos this latest move of the Coolidge government only reaffirms the belief that their freedom will never be realized thru the voluntary act of Washington. Every advance of American capital makes their struggle more difficult.

Mr. Thompson's mission, altho ostensibly economic, is in reality for military purposes. But his principal efforts will be directed toward encouraging investment of capital for certain industrial undertakings. This seeming paradox is readily reconciled when we consider the fact that industrial power today is the principal factor in warfare. Military experts, especially those who specialize in aircraft fighting, have proved that the Philippines with their means of defense could not be held two weeks against Japan. The principal weakness is absence of an adequate base of supplies for both naval and aerial warfare. This defect can be remedied only by establishing industries on the islands that will guarantee a considerable output of war supplies. Those indispensable auxiliaries—fuel, etc.—that cannot be produced on the islands may be stored in such quantities that they can safely supplement the home product.

Besides enabling the United States to prepare for the inevitable conflict in the Pacific, the establishment of war industries in the Philippines makes easier the task of the military agents of Wall Street who are paid to suppress every move toward national independence.

Democratic senators indulging in puerile talk about the Thompson mission laying plans to combat Britain's rubber monopoly by developing that industry in the islands base their campaign upon supplementary phenomena and ignore the real motive of the Mellon-Coolidge administration. No special survey by an appointed agent of the government is required to determine the capacity of the Philippines for rubber production, but the economic preparation for war requires the most cautious inventory of all resources.

The Thompson mission is one more reason why all class conscious workers should lend every encouragement to the natives of the islands to rise and drive out the imperialist invaders.

## Episcopal Indignation and Oil

Every member of the United States senate has received copies of a document signed by one hundred and ten bishops of the protestant episcopal church opposing ratification by the senate of the Lausanne treaty with Turkey. All the malevolent propaganda against the Turks that has been used by the christian plunderers since the crusades is repeated and brot down to date in this effusion of the holy defenders of the faith of the church of England.

Regardless of the foul purposes they serve, the christian clergy can always be relied upon to cloak their protestations in the garb of morality. In this case the bishops insist that "as Americans we should be as solicitous for the performance of our moral duty as for the protection of our material rights." Then follows the shred-bare indictment against the Turks who are accused of maintaining an avowedly anti-christian and unrepentant government that persecutes the innocent christians in that part of the world.

These meddlesome bishops should know by this time that the Lausanne treaty was not designed with the object of raising the morals of nations, but solely in order to defend the interests of Standard Oil in the Near and Middle East and that it will be ratified in spite of their howls of indignation.

Furthermore, those senators receiving the protest from the bishops might start an investigation to learn just what role these holy men of the church of England play in defending the interests of the British rival of Standard Oil known as the Royal Dutch Shell. Certainly the signing of the Lausanne treaty with Turkey by the United States is not at all pleasing to the British concern which fights Standard Oil in every part of the world and it is not at all improbable that the christian indignation of the bishops of the church in this country rests upon something more substantial than abstract morality.

Religious gentlemen of the cloth are supposed to serve exclusively the ruling class of the country in which they operate, unless they function as missionaries among the "heathen" of undeveloped nations, and for bishops of the episcopal church to indulge in the propaganda of British imperialism within the sacred domains of Morgan and Rockefeller is, to put it mildly, the height of ingratitude.

## ONE-FIFTH OF ALL STEEL WORKERS ARE MEMBERS OF COMPANY UNIONS

By ROBERT DUNN, Federated Press.

More than one-sixth of all company unions in American industry are in the metal trades. Some 20 are in iron and steel works and three each in structural steel, sheet metal and wire establishments. Among companies that have installed them are Bethlehem Steel corporation, Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Inland Steel Co., Hydraulic Steel Co., Valley Iron Works, American Steel Foundries, Erie City Iron Works, Wheeling Steel Corp., American Rolling Mills Co., American Cast Iron Pipe Co., American Stove Co., Virginia Bridge & Iron Co., and United Alloy Steel Corp.

Not in U. S. Steel.

U. S. Steel corp., headed by Albert Gary, exponent of "ethics in industry," has resorted to every other type of paternalism but still considers "employee representation" an uncertain

## Passaic Mill Strikers Picket United States Senator

By H. M. WICKS  
(Special to The Daily Worker)  
PASSEIC, New Jersey—(By Mail)—

When the textile senator, Edwards of New Jersey, tried to aid the reactionary propaganda against the strikers here by announcing that he would have nothing to do with Albert Weisbord, the organizer, but would deal only with the strikers from the mills, he evidently thought that he could evade hearing the strikers' side of the story. But the committee in charge of the strike selected a small committee of four of the actual strikers who have had experience with senators and other government officials, including Davis, the secretary of labor in the strikebreaking cabinet of Coolidge, to call at the home of Edwards in Jersey City.

The committee consisted of Mrs. Anna Bresnack, the mother of nine children who visited Washington and related the story of the miserable working and living conditions to many government officials; Nancy Sandowsky, called "the Joan of Arc" of the picket line who has incurred the bitter enmity of the depraved thugs and bruisers on the Passaic, Clifton and Garfield police force; Carl J. Trocoda and John Sabo. All of the committee except Sabo were with the delegation at Washington.

### Picket Edward's House.

The delegation went to Jersey City and direct to Senator Edward's house on an exclusive residential street and asked for him. They were told that he was not at home, but that he was in Passaic. This was evidently a ruse to get the strikers to go back to Passaic without seeing him. If he ever was in Passaic he made no effort whatever to see the strikers. Before leaving Washington the New Jersey senator had expressed the opinion that the strike was unjustified, had fought against the investigation by the committee on manufactures and had announced that he would make an "investigation" of his own on the scene of the strike, and who slandered the strikers especially as regards sanitation. Carl Trocoda, who had already shown Edwards his card with his registration and fingerprints on it that designates him as a slave of the Lodi Dye Works, told the senator without mincing words the precise condition of the damp, steam covered

wall outside. They came prepared for any emergency so they raised a banner reading, "Senator Edwards! We are the real strikers from Passaic! Will you see us?"

The spectacle of workers marching up and down in front of the residence of Edwards was too much for the bourgeoisie who inhabit the street so they began sending in frantic calls to the police station. When the police arrived the pickets calmly told them they were waiting for the senator.

Finally, after several hours' picketing the vicinity the four strikers were asked into the Edwards home by the daughter where they were served coffee and sandwiches "on one of those baby carriage things," as one of the boys described it.

A number of reporters were present and Edwards' family seemed intent upon killing the visitors with kindness so it would be easier for Edwards when he arrived. Mrs. Edwards posed for newspaper photographers with her arms around the shoulders of the two women strikers, just as Senator Edwards drapes himself over his visitors from New Jersey who meet him in the cloak room of the senate at Washington. It seems to be a certain technique cultivated by the Edwards' outfit.

### Call Edwards' Bluff.

Edwards arrived after six hours and protested that he was weary, near the point of exhaustion and that he could not devote much time to the strikers.

He first ordered the exclusion of newspaper men and then proceeded to berate Weisbord and the strike leadership, but Nancy Sandowsky spoke up and told the senator that they did not come to Jersey City to discuss Weisbord but they were there to discuss the strike situation and the conditions in the mills.

When the strikers proceeded to relate the horribly low wages, the foul unsanitary conditions and the tyranny that prevails, Edwards insisted that they be specific and relate the precise state of affairs especially as regards sanitation. Carl Trocoda, who had already shown Edwards his card with his registration and fingerprints on it that designates him as a slave of the Lodi Dye Works, told the senator without mincing words the precise condition of the damp, steam covered

of excruciating toll.

John Sabo related conditions of a similar nature of the Botany Mills and described how the workers had to eat their lunches on the machines and spend the entire day in dust-filled rooms.

### Edwards Sees Red.

This sort of talk was too uncomfortable for the apologist of the mill barons so he tried to change the subject by asking the delegation why they had their signs they carried in front of his house painted red. For

a time the pickets did not know

what to answer so they all began to talk at once so that one of them might think of an adequate answer. Finally the young girl striker, Nancy Sandowsky, spoke up and said it was because the man that painted

the mills, that the bosses would not meet with a committee and were determined to break their union. When Edwards suggested that the strikers go to work during negotiations he was plainly told that his proposition could not be accepted as it meant the breaking of the strike and that it was similar to Secretary of Labor Davis' strikebreaking proposition that was repudiated at Washington by the delegation that visited the national capitol two weeks ago.

As soon as the committee came back to Passaic and reported the results of the interview, wherein Edwards was non-committal, an official statement was issued from the headquarters of the strike:

"In the interview with Senator Edwards by a committee of strikers the point was brot out that it might be feasible for a committee of strikers themselves, local leaders to attempt to settle the strike. This suggestion is the same as was brot out several days ago by the chamber of commerce and in relation to this the United Front of Textile Workers wishes to state that it is ready and has always been ready to elect a committee of strikers to negotiate with the mill owners whenever the mill owners honestly desire a settlement of the strike."

### Can Strike All Summer.

If the mill owners want to plunge into an endurance contest they will get much more than they anticipate, for there is a limit to the credits banks will extend them, while the amount of relief the strikers can obtain from the class conscious workers of the country will continue to flow into the strike zone to keep the workers on the picket lines in fighting trim. With the coming of warm weather the strikers state that they can stay out all summer and they are certain that the mill owners cannot afford to lose another season of manufacturing without going bankrupt.

There is no question that the whole industry will support the Passaic mill owners, but the growing sentiment for a strike throughout the industry will soon keep them busy so they will not be in a position to aid Passaic.

At the beginning of the eleventh week the lines are holding firmly.

## CONSERVATIVES IN SENATE WILL AID BROOKHART

### Combination May Defeat Committee Report

WASHINGTON, April 6—One of the most unusual political battles in the history of the senate began today as the Brookhart-Steck election contest reached the floor for a decision as to who will wear Iowa's junior senatorial toga.

A swing of administration republicans to the support of Senator Smith W. Brookhart, after a study of the records of the case, made it appear likely the senate will seat the Iowa insurgent in the face of a ten-to-one majority report from the elections committee, endorsing the claim of Daniel F. Steck, democrat.

The movement of republicans to Brookhart's standard was led by outstanding conservatives, who believe the insurgent is entitled to his seat on the merits of his case and are ready to vote for the minority report, filed individually by Senator Stephens (D) of Mississippi, which recommended the seating of Brookhart by a plurality of 1,032 votes. If these conservatives join with the unbroken progressive ranks of both parties, Brookhart undoubtedly will be seated.

Debate over the contest got under way late this afternoon upon the introduction of the two resolutions, one seating Brookhart and the other seating Steck.

Senator Caraway, democrat, of Arkansas, opened the fight and defended all decisions of the committee. Senator Albert B. Cummins, republican, of Iowa, this afternoon was requested from voting upon any phase of the Steck-Brookhart case.

His reason for the request was that, if denied a seat in the senate, Senator Brookhart, republican, of Iowa, will run against Cummins when the latter stands for re-election this fall.

## Clouds Gather Over All Great Britain as Labor Unrest Grows

(Continued from page 1). about a settlement of the non-union difficulty.

### Further Negotiations.

Today the engineering employers and union representatives are meeting to again consider the claim for 26 shillings a week increase. Should this be turned down by the bosses, as is expected, the matter will be referred to what is known as the central conference, on April 9. The issue is prevalent that the claim will still be turned down by the bosses, and a strong feeling is developing favoring all out on the 10th.

One thing is sure. The mechanics and machinists generally are determined to force the position for a substantial increase, and no hedging or dodging on the part of the bosses will prevent them forcing the issue.

### Replacing of Civilians by Military.

The dispute at the Feltman Army Repair Works still continues. The war office still insists on dispensing with civilian mechanics in favor of soldier mechanics. The arguments of the war department are counted altogether too flimsy, and the men are stoutly resisting the change.

### The Miners.

The issue of the coal commission report which many hoped would indicate a way out of the present trouble, proves to be of no value whatever. It is a shrewdly drafted document with a paragraph here and there showing sympathy with the men, but as soon as fundamentals are touched they are all in favor of the bosses. The militiamen amongst the miners are already preparing a reply for general circulation. As yet the Miners' Federation of Great Britain has not made a definite announcement. It may be expected to do so in a few days.

### Unrest Among the Railways.

The railwaymen, whose case was supposed to be settled by the acceptance of the wages board award, are showing signs of serious discontent, and as they failed nationally to obtain an increase many districts have now decided to initiate claims locally. The reactionary officials of the N. U. R. will certainly oppose all such attempts, but the rank and file militants

## SECTION THREE, CHICAGO WILL HOLD A DANCE AT VILNIS HALL SATURDAY

Section 3, Chicago, of the Workers (Communist) Party is holding a dance and get-acquainted party at the Vilnis Hall, 3116 S. Halsted street on Saturday evening, April 10. The admission will be 50 cents.

Comrades of other sections are invited to participate and aid section three establish an agitation and propaganda fund.

are showing increasing courage and capacity.

### The National Minority Movement Conference.

In order to deal with the many affairs at present demanding attention on the industrial field, and to give a lead in a militant direction, the national minority movement held a national conference on Sunday last at Battersea, London. In every sense the conference was a great success.

The delegates present numbered 883, sent by 547 societies or branches of unions, representing 950,000 members. When it is realized that the bulk of the trade union officials are openly hostile or quietly unfavorable to the minority movement, this may be counted not only as a real success but a most important indication of the temperance of a large percentage of the rank and file, evidencing as it does a determination on their part to travel much more quickly than the slow-going officials of the unions are disposed to travel. At the conference every phase of the industrial situation was dealt with.

### Venice, Calif., Flooded.

VENICE, Calif., April 6—Canals in Venice overflowed today and residents were marooned by the waters surging around their homes. The high water was threatening to inundate a large section of the city but only slight damage had been done early today.

### Death Rate.

"Hazardous and exhausting conditions of work for women have a direct bearing on the death rate of children. Comparing Passaic with the state of

New Jersey as a whole, the 48th annual report of the state department of health of New Jersey for 1925 shows that infants under one year old in Passaic have a death rate of 48 per cent higher than for the entire state. In the age group, one to five years, the rate is 52 per cent higher and in the age group of five to nine years the rate is also 52 per cent higher.

"By what standards are working conditions in textile mills in New Jersey measured and given unqualified approval? The provision of ordinary sanitation and hygiene can be no guarantee as all that is necessary to safeguard workers against dangerous conditions. Textile centers other than New Jersey recognizing the hazards of the industry have found it necessary to formulate at least some special measures to control the dampness and humidity and other occupational factors that are a menace to health and life. According to a state department of labor to the workers' health bureau, on January 18, 1926, there are no special regulations in the textile industry of New Jersey.

### In the Dye Mills.

"In the dye section of the textile industry which employs about 11,000 workers in Paterson and Lodi alone, workers are exposed to terrific heat, excessive moisture and steam and to powerfully poisonous chemicals and dyes that undermine the vitality and strength of the workers and call for immediate and drastic regulation. On top of these hazards it should be borne in mind that workers are compelled to labor sixty to seventy hours a week in order to earn from \$22 to \$27, an amount on which no family can maintain itself. The inevitable result is not only disease and premature death but the exploitation of child labor in order to supplement the meager earnings of the mothers and fathers. To disregard the basic connection between economic conditions and health is to ignore the very foundation of the problem.

"Conditions in the textile and textile dyeing industry of this country call for thorough investigation into trade hazards, hours, wages and child labor and demand the formulation of specific and clearly defined safeguards which will guarantee health protection to the workers. The elimination of poisons, exhaust ventilation to remove dust, fumes, steam, the guarding of all dangerous machinery, the provision of all necessary sanitary facilities and the establishment of union standards of wages, hours and working conditions are imperative."

## Passaic Thugs Club Strike Picket